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BAND CONCERT SET FOR AUGUST 29

The Empire Brass Quintet and Friends, under the direction of Frederick Fennell, will present an evening of mid-19th-century American band music in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library of Congress on Monday, August 29, at 8 p.m. Their program will consist of unique early American band music from the collections of the Music Division. The Empire Brass Quintet, a Boston-based ensemble, will enlarge its ranks with the assistance of other brass-wind players. Mr. Fennell is conductor-in-residence at the University of Miami in Florida.

The evening of music will be sponsored by the Norman P. Scala Memorial Fund in the Library of Congress. The fund is part of a bequest to the Library from the late Dr. Scala for promoting interest in the music of his father, Francis Scala, leader of the U.S. Marine Band from 1855 to 1872, and the music of his era.

Persons wishing to attend the concert should call or write the Music Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540, tel. 426-5502.

CONCERT TIME MOVED TO 8 P.M.

During the 1977-78 season the evening chamber music concerts at the Library of Congress will begin at 8 p.m. instead of the previous 8:30 p.m. curtain time. This change is in response both to performing artists, who desire a more convenient flight time, and to audiences, who will have an earlier homeward journey.

The Library's concert season will open on September 30 with a program of wind music by Gounod, Schmitt, Richard Strauss, and Mozart, conducted by Frederick Fennell.

NAUTICAL CHARTS ON VELLUM IS RECENT LC PUBLICATION

The safety of the lives of seafarers and of the precious cargo they often carried undoubtedly gave rise, in the 13th century, to the creation of practical and accurate navigation charts. They were known as portolan charts–having evolved from older sailing manuals known as portolanos–and represented a far more scientific map-making technique than was apparent in fanciful medieval scriptural maps.

A new publication from the Library of Congress describes the collection of portolan or portolan-type charts and atlases in the Library's Geography and Map Division. *Nautical Charts on Vellum* is an illustrated guide to 33 charts from the 14th to 18th centuries or facsimiles of even earlier ones reproduced in the 19th and 20th centuries.

The oldest of the extant portolan charts dates from 1275 to 1300. A number of them have survived despite the hazardous nature of sailing and their intensive use. Portolan charts were drawn on single skins of parchment or vellum, or on rectangular section of

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vellum bound in book format, with leather, wood, velvet, or vellum covers.

Nautical Charts on Vellum, which includes a dozen illustrations–half in full color–and a three-page bibliography, was compiled by Walter W. Ristow, chief of the Library's Geography and Map Division, and R. A. Skelton, formerly superintendent of the Map Room of the British Museum, who died in 1970 before completing the project he had begun nearly a decade earlier. The task of identifying and describing the Library's small collection of nautical charts was finished by Mr. Ristow, whose preface traces the history of the study and the Library's acquisition of the charts. His introductory essay provides a detailed description of the evolution of the portolan chart.

The earliest examples of portolan charts were limited to the world as it was known to contemporary map-makers. One such chart in the list is an anonymous rendering of the Mediterranean and Black Seas extending from the coast of Palestine to the Balearic Islands and east coast of Spain. It is believed to have been produced in Genoa between 1320 and 1350. Later charts are world maps and still others are of the new world, including early 18th-century charts of the Florida coast and Gulf of Mexico.

The Geography and Map Division's most distinctive and ornamental vellum item is the Agnese atlas of the world, produced in Venice around 1544. It contains 10 colored maps, including one of the Gulf of California, discovered by Ulloa in 1539.

Nautical Charts on Vellum in the Library of Congress (xi, 31 p.) may be purchased for $6 in person only from the Library's Information Counter or by mail from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Stock No. 030-004-0001607).

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

From Abroad

Irene Amores, National Science Development Board, Manila, Philippines.

Nawal Bialy, head, Bibliographic Department, National Information and Documentation Center, Academy of Science and Scientific Research, and head librarian, Science Library, Cairo University Library, Giza, Egypt.

J. W. Blackwood, deputy librarian, Massey University Library, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

Gabriele Blum, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany.

J. J. Booyse, librarian, School of Business Leadership, University of South Africa, Pretoria.

Peter Burgis, sound archivist, Music and Sound Recordings Section, National Library of Australia, Canberra.

Iuliu Fejes, deputy director general, Romanian Radio-Television, Bucharest.

Halina Fidenkiewicz, president, Art Historians Association, Warsaw, Poland.

Yoshiyuki Fuji, deputy chief, Art Division, *Kyoto Shimbun,* Kyoto, Japan.

Ahmed Gad, director, National Information and Documentation Center, Academy of Science and Scientific Research, Giza, Egypt.

Cecilia Granados, U.S.I.S. librarian, Bogota, Colombia.

Bahnarim Abu Guinomla, acting chief, Division of Culture and Research, Office of Islamic Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs, Manila, Philippines.

Augustine and Zora Jurak, editors, Tatran Publishing House, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.

Kabine Kante, director-general, National Institute of Documentation and Scientific Research, Conakry, Guinea.

Mr. Kebreab, executive secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Izmira, Ethiopia.

Kazuomi Kiriyama, deputy director, Personnel, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Japan.

Krystyna Kondratiuk, Museum of the History of Textiles, Lódź, Poland.

Valerii A. Kuzakin, associate professor, History of Russian Philosophy, Moscow State University.

Antonio Lonbardo, associate professor of political science, University of Messina, Rome, Italy.

Alejandro V. Lorca Corrons, dean, Economics Faculty, Autonomous University of Madrid.

Donald and Cora McLandress and their son, Jim, Winnipeg, Canada.

Kenneth McNeill, majority leader, and Percival Broderick, minority leader, Jamaica House of Representatives, Kingston.

D. B. Nihalsingha, film director, State Film Corporation, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Sevin Ozertan, chief librarian, Geological Survey, Turkey, and Tintin Sarat, Indonesian Academy of Geology and Metallurgy, stationed in Ankara.

Longin Pastusiak, Institute for Research on Contemporary Capitalist Countries, Warsaw, Poland.

Blasco Peñaherrera, deputy director, *Vistazo* magazine, Quito, Ecuador.

Helena Perdigao, U.S.I.S. librarian, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Elie Rekhess, head, Israeli-Arab Desk, Shiloah Center for Middle Eastern and African Studies, Tel Aviv University, Israel.

Anthony Setsabi, director, Institute of Extra:nural Studies, National University of Lesotho.

Marie Sexton, principal librarian, National Bibliographic Services, National Library of Australia, Canberra.

Volkan Shopov, secretary for agriculture, Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Torsten Stein, research fellow, Max Planck Institute for Comparative and International Law, Heidelberg, Germany, accompanied by his wife.

L. J. Thomas, assistant keeper, Hispanic Section, British Library.

Harumi Tomomitsu, International Medical Information Center, Tokyo, Japan.

Margarita Torngren, director, Public Relations, Stockholm Public Library, Sweden.

Ğyatsho Tsering, director, Dalai Lama's Library and Museum, Dharamsala, India.

Sandro Vanucci, researcher and instructor of law, University of Florence, Italy.

Deyanira Vargas de Bonilla, Central Bank Librarian, San Jose, Costa Rica.

Dimitrios Voudouris, Member of Parliament, Thessaloniki, Greece, accompanied by his wife Amalia.

Senior Korean legislative staffers Bo-hwan Kim, Pyoung Hoon Kim, Hong Kun Hahn, and Young Moo Park, Seoul, Korea.

U.S.I.S. information staff: Arturo Montaño Robles, Mexico City; German Navarrete, Bogota; Alex A. Rachim, Jakarta; and Carlos A. Viola Soto, Buenos Aires.

From the USA

Elliott Andrews, state librarian, Providence, Rhode Island.

Nancy Crossfield, University of Wisconsin Library.

STAFF NEWS

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Appointments: Daniel Broderick, mail clerk-messenger (assistant trainee), GS-2, CS, 4736; Paula Todrin, research analyst, GS-7, FRD, 4604; Roberta Whitsitt, clerk-typist, GS-3, Cop Serv, OP 7-200; Jasper Womach, analyst in agricultural policy, GS-14, CRS ENR, 4304; Barbara Woodland, shelflister, GS-5, Subj Cat, 4584.

Temporary Appointments: Cynthia Burwasser, library technician, GS-4, LL, NP; Roger Coates, warehouseman, WG-4, DBPH, NP; Kersi Shroff, legal specialist, GS-11, LL AB, NP.

Reappointments: Brent Kendrick, assistant catalog editor, GT-11, Proc, 4585; Antoinette Maynard, descriptive cataloger, GS-9, Desc Cat, 4628.

Temporary Reappointment: Karen Oram, reference librarian, GT-9, LAPS, NP.

Promotions: John Alleva, LL AB, to senior library assistant, GS-6, LL Hisp, 4758; Laura Evans, to location assistant, GS-6, Subj Cat, 4779; Reginald Watson, CS, to editorial assistant, GS-5, CRS G, 4657.

Transfers: Saul Snyder, MARC Dev, to editor of subject headings, GS-13, Subj Cat, 4602; Kimberly Willie, Proc, to secretary to the assistant chief, GS-5, E&G, 4800.

Resignations: Evangelos Andros, Adm; Susan Cunningham, Desc Cat; John Dausch, E&G; Terrell Driver, CRS D; Merry Henley, GR&B; Jacqueline Hinton, CDS; Robert Hirshland, CRS L; Nicolette Lindquist, CRS L; Claire Marcellus, CRS Ed; Eugene A. Melvin, Jr., S&R; William Miller, Cop Serv; Lisa Moneymaker, Cop Serv; Howard Potter, CRS F; Patricia Rice, Ser Rec; Garland Standrod, CRS L; Nancy Stearns, R&T.

EMPLOYEE RECEIVES REWARD

Bertha M. Chisholm of the Buildings Management Office was commended recently for a courteous and honest action that came to the attention of a Member of Congress. A purse left behind at the Library that she found and returned to the owner belonged to the niece of Representative Tim Lee Carter of Kentucky. Dr. Carter wrote to The Librarian, enclosing a reward for Mrs. Chisholm and characterizing her action as one that "certainly helps to restore faith in the American people."

In a presentation in the office of The Deputy Librarian on August 2, William J. Welsh presented Mrs. Chisholm her reward and a letter of commendation which read, in part, "We who know your character and disposition are not surprised to find that you returned a purse to its rightful owner." He thanked her for bringing credit to the Library by her action.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Cynthia Johanson, Descriptive Cataloging Division, English Language Section III, was elected recorder of the American Library Association's Social Responsibilities Round Table Task Force on Women Steering Committee in Providence, R.I., on July 23-24. The Steering Committee met to plan its activities for the forthcoming Midwinter Meeting of ALA.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The **Women's Program Advisory Committee** will sponsor an open meeting on Friday, August 26, in the Whittall Pavilion. The committee will report on its progress and discuss future plans. A question-and-answer period will follow.

The date of the program coincides with Women's Equality Day. In recognition of the anniversary of women's suffrage the committee will sponsor an exhibit in the foyer of the Whittall Pavilion including portraits of outstanding American Women. The exhibit is entitled "American Women—First and Famous."

The program is scheduled from 11:45 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. Staff members who may be spared from their duties are encouraged to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Glover are the parents of a son, Nicholas Edward Robert, born July 11 at Sibley Memorial Hospital. Mrs. Glover is a legal specialist in the American-British Law Division, Law Library. Mr. Glover is with the British Embassy.

TESTING SCHEDULE ALTERED

The Library of Congress clerical and typing tests for job applicants have been cancelled on Monday, August 15, and Wednesday, August 17.

On Monday, August 22, 1977 the normal testing schedule will resume. The clerical test is given at 1 p.m. and the typing test at 2:30 p.m. on Mondays and Wednesdays.

Questions concerning testing may be directed to the Recruitment and Placement Office, ext. 5620.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS

Braille Book Review. ISSN 0006-873X. Vol. 46, No. 4. July-August 1977. Free upon request from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20542.

Cassette Books: Catalog 1974-1976. ISSN 0363-9029. March 1977. (102 p.) Lists all cassette books produced by the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped between 1974 and 1976. Free upon request from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

COMARC Meeting Report, February 3, 1977. Prepared by Lenore S. Maruyama, Network Development Office, Library of Congress. March 1977. (71 p.) This report constitutes the minutes of a meeting held at the Library of Congress on February 3, sponsored by the Network Development Office and attended by representatives of institutions participat-

ing in the COMARC (Cooperative MARC) project and subscribers to COMARC tapes to discuss problems encountered by both the Library and the participants and the uses made of these records. This report would be of particular interest to those organizations engaged in conversion of monographic cataloging records to machine-readable form. Single copies are available upon request to the Subscriber Accounts Unit, Cataloging Distribution Service, Washington, D.C. 20541.

Home Management: Special Bibliography. ISBN 0-8444-0236-2. July 1977. (35 p.) A selected list of books that have appeared in *Talking Book Topics* and *Braille Book Review.* Free upon request from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Legal Restrictions on Foreign Travel and Emigration in the Hungarian People's Republic, by William Sólyom-Fekete. May 1977. Free from the Law Library, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Music and Musicians: Large Print Scores and Book Catalog. ISSN 0363-8472. April 1977 (25 p.). First in a series of 10 music related publications. Free upon request from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

The Musical Mainstream. ISSN 0364-7501. Vol. 1, No. 3. May-June 1977. Focuses on current trends in music. Free upon request from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Talking Book Topics. ISSN 0039-9183. Vol. 43, No. 4. July-August 1977. Free upon request from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

NEW REFERENCE WORKS

A new book entitled *Opportunities for Minorities in Librarianship* by E. J. Josey and Kenneth E. Peeples, Jr., has been recently released by Scarecrow Press, Inc. It will be added to the general collections when processed. The intent of the book as stated by the authors is to stimulate minorities to consider a career in librarianship. What has been accomplished is a potpourri of information by various authors aimed at a disadvantaged segment of the nation's population "showcasing" initially the need as indicated by the article by Janel Naumer and continuing through methods of preparation for specific positions (articles by Margaret Wood, Charles Townley, and F. Durán). Marva L. De Loach has written an interesting article on "Afro-Americans and Librarianship" outlining goals of black librarians as related to recruitment. Innovative methods are mentioned such as the recent publication edited by Dorothy M. Haith, "The Informer for Recruitment of Black Librarians." She has also issued a challenge that black librarians must be in the forefront in recruiting others to librarianship. Patricia Quartman credits coauthor E. J. Josey for the inspiration and encouragement to seek a library career. Of interest to the Federal Government librarian is the observation by Rosalie Holmes Stroman that where there has been success in recruitment and placement efforts, there has also been commitment on the part of management in the parent agency. The Library of Congress is cited as developing some sensitivity to the plight of minorities in the affirmative action change made by the Library during fiscal year 1975. She further observes that an effective equal employment opportunity program does not come about just by the listing of a number of specific affirmative actions. The administrative machinery that will make the program work must exist.

[*Thomas C. Brackeen*]

Ethiopia and Somalia are the subjects of two new bibliographies issued by Greenwood Press (51 Riverside Ave., Westport, Conn. 06880) for the African Bibliographic Center, Washington, D.C. *A Short Guide to the Study of Ethiopia: A General Bibliography* (1976. 176 p. (Special Bibliographic Series; New Ser., No. 2) $12.75) is edited by Alula Hidaru and Dessalegn Rahmato. The guide includes 2,673 partially annotated entries of books, government publications, serials, and periodical articles in English, with a few titles in transliterated Amharic, the official language of Ethiopia. Works in other European and in Semitic languages are omitted. Literary works have also been excluded. Divided into six sections, the guide contains citations to Ethiopian sources; bibliographies on Ethiopia; history; contemporary Ethiopia; economy, natural resources, health; and religion, language, education. Arrangement is by author within each subject. Although published in 1976, the guide covers material only up to 1972, thereby omitting any reference to the death of Haile Sellassie, the Ethiopian revolution, or the *Derg,* the Provisional Military Government of Ethiopia. Francis A. Kornegay's introduction does suggest additional sources for the period 1972-76, but the specialist will have to consult the center's *Current Bibliography on African Affairs,* and the *Accessions List: Eastern Africa,* issued by the Nairobi Office of the Library of Congress, to find current sources of information. As the title suggests, this guide is for the general reader. There is an author index.

Somalia: A Bibliographical Survey (1977. 468 p.

(Special Bibliographic Series; New Ser., No. 4) $22.50) is compiled by Mohamed Khalief Salad, research librarian, Central Bank of Somalia. There are almost 4,000 unnumbered citations to books, government publications, and periodical articles in English, French, German, Italian, and Somali. Arabic and other Semitic language materials are not included. The arrangement is by subject–agriculture, anthropology, biology, economics, education, geology and geography (including maps), health and medicine, history, language and literature, law, politics, government, administration, religion, statistics, telecommunications, tourism, and transport. Major topics are further subdivided. Within each subject citations are listed by author. The compiler has made extensive use of the resources of American and European collections on Somalia making this bibliography nearly comprehensive, although locations of the titles are not given. The main section of the bibliography includes materials published up to 1972, with addenda covering through 1975. It is not annotated and has no index. This is a useful bibliography for both the general reader and the specialist interested in Somalia and the Somali people. Copies of both books are available for consultation in the African Section.

[*John Bruce Howell*]

NEWS IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

Death of Philip Brooks Reported

Philip C. Brooks, former director of the Harry S. Truman Library, died on July 24 in Phoenix, Ariz. Mr. Brooks, who organized the library in Independence, Mo., in 1957, retired in 1971. He was a founding member and past president of the Society of American Archivists, and the author of several books on history and archival subjects. The Truman Library is administered by the National Archives and Records Services of the General Services Administration.

Mr. Brooks joined the staff of the National Archives in 1935 and oversaw some of the first transfers of the accumulation of Government records from numerous storerooms into the new Archives building. He went on to become chief archivist and then assistant to the Archivist of the United States. He joined the National Security Resources Board as records officer in 1948. In 1950, he returned to the National Archives and in 1953 was named chief of the Federal Records Center in San Francisco, Calif.

In 1957 he received the General Services Administration's Distinguished Service Award.

COMING EVENTS

The **South Central (New York) Research Library Council** will hold a conference on "OCLC in the Real World" on October 12 in Ithaca, N.Y. The meeting will deal with innovative uses of OCLC in actual library situations. Further information and registration forms are available from the South Central Research Library Council, DeWitt Building, Office 6A, 215 N. Cayuga St., Ithaca, N.Y. 14850.

The **Information Science and Automation Division** (ISAD) and Library Administration Division Circulation Services Section of ALA will sponsor an institute on circulation in Dallas, Tex., on October 20-21. Further information is available from ISAD, American Library Association, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, Ill. 60611, tel. (312) 944-6780.

The **Pratt Institute** Graduate School of Library and Information Science will offer an institute on "Grantsmanship for Library and Information Services" on November 3-5. The institute will be held at the Pratt-Phoenix School, 160 Lexington Ave., New York City. Registration fees vary. The registration deadline is October 20. Further information can be obtained from Rhoda Garoogian, Assistant Dean, Pratt Institute Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Information Science Center, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11205, tel. (212) 636-3704.

The Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences, **University of Pittsburgh**, has announced the 1977 Pittsburgh Conference on "The On-Line Revolution in Libraries" for November 14-16. Inquiries may be directed to Allen Kent at the graduate school, University of Pittsburgh, 801 L.I.S. Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15260.

APPENDIX

CONTINUING REPORTS ON THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Detroit, Mich., June 17-23, 1977

PRECONFERENCES

STATISTICS FOR REFERENCE SERVICES COMMITTEE

The theme of this two-day preconference, held June 15-16 and sponsored by this committee of the Library Administration Division Library Organization and Management Section was "Statistical Methods for Reference Services." Howard H. White, professor in the Drexel library school, delivered his lectures with a light touch, which made him both interesting and easy to follow. Between lectures, all 100 participants broke into small groups to work on sample problems and exercises, assisted by group leaders. If one group leader, Mary Jo Lynch of ALA, was typical, the group leaders were bright, knowledgeable, pleasant, and completely patient and helpful to beginners.

Mr. White first discussed the difficulty of measuring reference work, then proceeded to possible items that might be measured: reference transactions *versus* directional transactions; converted *versus* unconverted queries; types of sources used; actions taken; correct *versus* incorrect answers; and satisfied *versus* unsatisfied clients. Next came basic statistical concepts: dependent *versus* independent variables; nominal, ordinal, interval, and ratio levels of measurement; and sampling, for example, periodic random sampling. For a taste of actual statistical activity, the group made a brief try at coding and recoding collected data for keypunching into an IBM card. Participants also played briefly with fourfold tables. Introductory explanations and exercises were provided for such delightful sounding items as Yule's Q (to measure association between variables), Chi Square (to test significance with crosstabulations), Cramer's V, Kendall's Tau B, Lambda (Asymmetric), and the Uncertainty Coefficient. This reporter learned that political polling and other survey sampling quickly gets one involved in interesting mathematical concepts like "tolerance" and "confidence." Finally the group was introduced to SPSS, which is a computer program called Statistical Package for the Social Sciences. It takes all the data punched on IBM cards and rapidly combines and analyzes it in all sorts of fascinating ways.

By the end of two days of racing through basic statistics, it was all a bit of a blur. Mr. White, however, had beguilingly seduced participants into thinking anyone could do this formidable sounding work by spending a little time and energy on it. To help, he provided an introductory bibliography and the names of several reference librarians who have already pioneered in this area. One regret was that there was not some practical discussion of actual problems, accomplishments, and failures by reference librarians experimenting with better statistics. One has visions of busy, harassed reference librarians, who often lack time to write down simple tallies of the number of questions asked, struggling with complex recording forms. One possible answer offered was random sampling, worth the bother in order to explain a little better—by means of more meaningful statistics—what reference librarians do, why it is worthwhile, and why it should not be abolished, handicapped, or starved to death. [*George H. Caldwell*]

INFORMATION SCIENCE AND AUTOMATION DIVISION AUDIOVISUAL SECTION

This section's preconference institute on "Media Futures—Impact and Utilization of Newer Media Technology" convened at 9 a.m., Thursday, June 16. In his introductory remarks George L. Abbott, chairman of the Audiovisual Section, expressed satisfaction over the good attendance at this first institute sponsored by the two-year-old section.

Gerald Brong of Washington State University, the first speaker, addressed the future in a presentation entitled "Educational Technology: The Alternative Futures." The overall focus of audiovisual librarians' professional concern must continue to be the facilitation of human learning, making maximum use of media as they are today and will be tomorrow. Forecasting is an art as well as a scientific technique based on intellectual judgments, and the resulting literature has produced a multiplicity of opinion on the directions the new technology will take. Five questions were put to the audience: (1) what specific new technology will have the greatest impact on facilitating better information service, (2) what technology will have the most undesirable impact, (3) what is there

about present audiovisual programs that presents the greatest obstacles to taking advantage of new techniques. (4) what is there about the library profession that will help the new technologies become successful, and (5) what will the library information service program of 1985 look like. The first four questions were discussed by the audience and the last was offered as food for thought for the remainder of the institute.

Blanche Woolls of the University of Pittsburgh spoke on "Training Librarians to Work with Media." Among the reasons for underutilization of available media by librarians are lack of awareness as to what is available and the inability or unwillingness to cope with media equipment. Other problems are expense and poor substantive quality of material, particularly at the secondary school level. The speaker recommended better presentation in library schools, including required courses in media technology, and advised media experts to participate in public forums and library association meetings on media technology.

Following dinner the keynote address was delivered by Wilson Bryan Key, author of *Subliminal Seduction* and *Media Sexploitation.* With numerous examples from popular magazines, Mr. Key discussed advertising techniques which appeal to the repressed anxieties of readers on an unconscious level. These techniques are highly sophisticated and require artistic skills of a high order. Advertisements which appear to be photographs are actually drawings with fine details perceptible on a conscious level only by detailed study. A question-and-answer period followed Mr. Key's presentation.

Clyde Harris of the 3M Co. demonstrated multiimage slidefilm equipment manufactured by his firm. Creatively used, the various nonprint media can stimulate the interest of young children in reading and other basic scholastic disciplines. Mr. Harris showed several short films to illustrate his talk.

The remainder of the institute was devoted to a series of concurrent workshops on video-discs, microforms, funding, cataloging and indexing, copyright, materials development and evaluation, and holography. Each session was followed by a question-and-answer period which afforded participants the opportunity to ask specific questions. At the copyright sessions, for example, many questions about fair use and other aspects of the new copyright law were discussed in detail. The cataloging and copyright sessions were conducted respectively by Vivian Schrader, head of the Audiovisual Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division, and Dorothy Schrader, senior attorney advisor, Copyright Office, Library of Congress.

The institute concluded at noon on Friday, June 17. [*Warren McKay*]

MARBI

The Representation in Machine-Readable Form of Bibliographic Information Committee dealt with a varied agenda during nearly two and a half days of meetings on June 16, 17, and 20. MARBI is an interdivisional committee of the Resources and Technical Services, Information Science and Automation, and Reference and Adult Services Divisions.

A total of 19 requests to approve modifications to various MARC formats was considered. Of these, 16 were approved in the original or in a modified form, two were deferred, and one was referred back to the Music Library Association. The 16 approved included three for the serials format, five for the music format, six for the authorities format, and two which affect more than one format.

Other action taken by the MARBI Committee included (1) adoption of a statement recommending postponement of publication of AACR II until certain currently pending international issues are resolved, (2) approval of the MARC authorities format with the understanding that the Library of Congress and MARBI will work cooperatively toward the resolution of any remaining problems using the authorities format principles adopted at the January 1977 meeting as guidelines, and (3) reiteration of its interest in a reconsideration of the handling of local data in subject heading (6XX) fields.

As a result of the organizational changes at the Library of Congress, Kay Guiles of the MARC Development Office has been named the Library's liaison to MARBI, replacing Henriette Avram who, in her capacity as director of the Network Development Office, will be invited by the committee to serve as liaison in matters concerning national and international networks. Josephine Pulsifer will represent the Processing Department bibliographic concerns.

Following this meeting of the committee, the chairmanship of MARBI passed from Charles Payne to Michael Malinconico. In addition to Mr. Payne, Charles Husbands, John Knapp, and Ruth Tighe all retired from the committee, replaced by Eleanor Montague, Jerry Pennington, and Helen Schmierer.

[*Josephine Pulsifer*]

LIBRARY RESEARCH ROUND TABLE

RESEARCH FORUM 1: MEASUREMENT

This forum, on Saturday morning, June 18, sponsored the presentation of three papers on library measurement techniques. The first, "Cost per Capita as an Indicator of Library Performance and Service" by Chai Kim, challenged the traditional thesis that increase in expenditure per capita for library users results in a corresponding increase in service. Mr. Kim's study of public libraries in Florida examined the correlation of cost per capita as an independent variable with such dependent variables as education level of community, service, collection, equipment, and finances. The strongest positive correlations were achieved with collections, space and furniture, and the head librarian's salary. Service variables, such as circulation, reference, and interlibrary loan statistics, were *not* strongly correlated with increased expenditures. Mr. Kim suggested that libraries might more profitably use an aggregate model for service derived from regression analysis. In his analysis of Florida statistics, Mr. Kim found that four independent variables accounted for 74 percent of the variance in per capita circulation: (1) education level of community, (2) library card holders as percentage of community population, (3) per capita library costs, and (4) per capita collections. Mr. Kim concluded that his findings might bring into question the typical public library practice of justifying allocation of resources according to circulation statistics alone.

Edward R. Johnson presented a preliminary assessment of the "Impact of MRAP on Several Research Libraries," primarily for the purpose of developing a prototype for evaluation of other program efforts in libraries. MRAP (Management Review and Analysis Program) was developed by the Association of Research Libraries' Office of Management Studies from organizational development theory for implementing planned change. At the time the evaluation was undertaken, 22 libraries had instituted an MRAP program, but the only measurement taken prior to program implementation was a Likert profile of staff attitude. Mr. Johnson's evaluation uses a post-program Likert profile, a personality test of the head librarian, and key informant interviews in the 10 libraries selected for study. At the time of this report, Mr. Johnson had not yet compiled all the results of his evaluation, but preliminary assessments indicate that, when compared to non-MRAP librarians, MRAP participants are *less* successful goal-setters (a skill which was to be developed through the MRAP program). It is evident that much more investigation is needed into evaluation research in libraries.

Edward T. O'Neill's paper, "Measures of Library Performance: Traditional and New; Quantitative and Qualitative," pointed out that libraries need a set of measures to evaluate output as viewed by users. Most libraries' objectives are general, however, and public-relations oriented and not measurable. Mr. O'Neill discussed methods of quantitative measurement, such as circulation statistics, reference questions, and library users, as well as qualitative measurement—collection size, size of reference staff, and environment—under the assumption that when quality of service increases, quantity will follow (that is, if we have a good product users will exploit it). His formula for collection quality involved the factors of comprehensiveness, availability, and accessibility. Mr. O'Neill concluded that a set of measures, rather than any single factor, is necessary to evaluate library services. This conclusion might be considered the preface to Chai Kim's analysis. [*Susan Tarr*]

RESEARCH FORUM 2: TECHNIQUES FOR FINDING OUT

The second forum of the Library Research Roundtable took place in the afternoon of June 18.

After opening remarks by Robert W. Burns, Jr. of Colorado State University Libraries, Esther Dyer, who will be joining the faculty of Rutgers library school in the fall, presented a paper on the Delphi technique and its use in library situations. She had studied the topic extensively for her dissertation.

The Delphi technique is a predictive or forecasting tool developed by Helmer and Gordon of the Rand Corp. in the mid 1960s. It derives its name from the ancient Greek city famous for its oracle-priestess who possessed remarkable powers of prophecy. Unlike the oracle, however, the technique does not depend on divine inspiration, but rather on the combined knowledge of a carefully chosen panel of experts and the results of interaction among these experts.

Selection of panelists for a Delphi study is an important process, as there must be an adequate representation of each of the various philosophies which could affect events in a given field. Participants are usually chosen on position, publications, peer recommendations, and participation in professional groups

The panelists are presented with a list of possible future events and are asked to rate each possible event on two indices: probability and desirability. Scores as well as a measure of dispersion are computed for each item. Panelists are informed of the

results of the initial survey, and those who disagreed with the majority opinion are given an appropriate time to defend their positions with written statements. After these statements have been distributed, the panel members again rate each event as to probability and desirability, and the results are retabulated and analyzed.

The Delphi technique is unique among predictive instruments in that it identifies ideal as well as probable outcomes and that it minimizes the effects of personal dynamics by guarding the anonymity of the panel members and restricting interaction to written opinions.

The second part of this roundtable was a presentation on fault tree analysis by R. Kent Wood of the Utah State University. Whereas systems analysis is generally concerned with increasing the probability of the occurrence of events which lead to the desired outcome, fault tree analysis is concerned with the decreasing of the probability of occurrence of events which would result in failure. The system, developed in 1961 by Bell System Laboratories for use on the Minute Man missile, is based on the concept that success and failure are related but not reciprocal.

Methodologies of the two processes are similar. The system and its interactive components are defined. The mission, functions, tasks, and operations of the system are defined and analyzed. The third phase provides for the identifying and ordering priorities of desirable and undesirable outcomes and determining modes and probabilities of the occurrence of each of these events. Out of the third phase comes a variety of possible solutions which must be evaluated in terms of cost, available resources, and so on. One or more of these practical solutions are developed with appropriate implementation strategies. Finally, the system is implemented and its effects are evaluated.

Mr. Wood then discussed his research on the NATUL project which relied on Delphi-fault tree analysis to predict teacher use of library media centers in the future. He also acknowledged the contributions of his former teacher, Kent G. Stevens of the University of Utah, to the research in the field.

[*Thomas Lester*]

RESEARCH FORUM 3: INDEXES AND PERIODICAL USE

The subject of the July 19 meeting of the Library Research Round Table, moderated by John Harvey, was indexes and periodical use.

Charles Conaway, at SUNY at Buffalo when the study was conducted, presented research results entitled "The Normative Values of Coefficient of Index Usability of 'Off the Shelf' Indexes." The usability index is a user-oriented measurement of the effectiveness and efficiency with which an index can be consulted by a user. Attributes of an index relating to usability are number of lookups required, degree of abbreviations, typography, and frequency of cumulation. Other qualities related to successful searches of an index include assessment of the utility of the corpus (is a citation present at all?) as well as index usefulness (depth of coverage, means of access, vocabulary).

In a carefully constructed study to test index usability, random citations were selected from 16 indexes. After receiving a basic introduction to the indexes, a test group of students were instructed to locate the citations. The mean find and write times for each index were inserted in a formula which produces a coefficient of index usability. Application of this formula permits comparison of the usability of dissimilar indexes, even though the merits of particular attributes cannot be evaluated.

William Shaw, Jr. of Case Western Reserve University made a presentation about a practical technique for measuring journal usage and for rating relative liability of unused titles. Traditional methods of determining journal usage are by number of citations, interlibrary loan requests, questionnaires, photocopy requests, shelving statistics, and the like. Mr. Shaw's technique, which essentially consists of affixing a pressure sensitive label to reshelved journal volumes, has the advantage of being simple, inexpensive, and capable of being conducted indefinitely. It does not permit measurement of relative use, however, since under this method a journal is either used or it is not. Use of unbound titles also cannot be measured by this technique.

Although the number of journals which must be tagged initially is high, the curve levels off quickly. When sufficient time has elapsed valuable serials usage data can be collected. Unused titles can be ranked according to their title cost to a library: the sum of subscription, binding, and storage costs. This weighted cost can be a decisive factor in determining which titles to consider first for cancellation. It was recommended that approval for cancellation be secured from faculty, collection development and reference staff, and cooperating libraries. (Even though unused in a particular library, is the title unique within a consortium?) The storage of unused titles can also be reevaluated—compact or warehouse storage may be an alternative to cancelling a sub-

scription and discarding back issues.

[*Linda Bartley*]

RESEARCH FORUM 4: NETWORKS

The June 20 meeting of the round table was opened by Charles Curran, University of South Carolina. He announced that two networks would be described in separate presentations: one in an urban area in Pennsylvania and one in a remote, widespread area in the Caribbean. He indicated that the speakers' papers would be published soon by the round table.

The first paper, "WEBNET: An Experimental Network Consisting of Six Libraries Who Share Resources and Acquisitions, Cataloging and Circulation Data," was presented by K. Leon Montgomery, University of Pittsburgh. WEBNET (Western Pennsylvania Buhl Library Network) is an academic consortium composed of California State College, Carlow College, Chatham College, Point Park College, Westminster College, and the University of Pittsburgh. Begun in 1975 as a five-year plan, WEBNET has funding from the Buhl Foundation. If it proves to be cost effective, the participating institutions have agreed to take on operational control of the program and to expand it. WEBNET is a regional project and is intended to remain a regional network. It will offer national network benefits to small libraries in its region; it is not intended to duplicate the Ohio College Library Center. At present WEBNET is limited to books in the field of education acquired by the six participating libraries. Eventually books on all subjects will be within the scope of its operations. The long-range plan also includes serials. The objectives of this kind of network are to make the resources of the region more accessible to its users, to serve more users and to fill more requests, to provide access to larger collections, and to develop a delivery system that the improved bibliographic access provides.

The second paper, "The Virgin Islands Demonstration Library Network Study: The Feasibility of Library Networks in Remote and Disadvantaged Areas," was presented by Henry C. Chang and Bonnie Isman, Bureau of Libraries, Architecture Museum and Archaeological Services, St. Thomas, V.I. In 1976, library resource sharing in the Virgin Islands of the United States was discussed and a study begun to determine whether library networks would provide the key to optimal organization of small library collections in remote or disadvantaged areas. First, a literature search was made; very little published information on interlibrary cooperation as it concerns the needs of small, remote libraries could be found. Second, a survey, funded by the U.S. Office of Education, was undertaken to gather information on present network activity in remote areas in order to lay a foundation for a model plan of network development in the Virgin Islands. Mr. Chang reported that in 1978 there will be a computer-produced book catalog and union list of serials in the Virgin Islands. The Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico will continue to cooperate and aim toward creating a library network to include the whole Caribbean area.

[*Berta Lou Clarke*]

OTHER COMMITTEES AND ROUND TABLES

FEDERAL LIBRARIANS ROUND TABLE

The FLIRT membership meeting was held Monday, June 20, chaired by Joan Maier, chief, Library Services, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration at Boulder, Colo., and incoming president, in the absence of the outgoing president, Catherine Zealberg. Other board members present were Sam Waters, associate director, National Agricultural Library, and incoming vice president; Normand Varieur, outgoing secretary; and Lucile Beaver, board member-at-large.

Mrs. Maier reported that the Executive Board had discussed a letter from Eric Moon, incoming president of ALA, suggesting that the various components of ALA direct their program meetings at the 1978 Annual Conference in Chicago, Ill., toward an overall conference theme on the elements of a national information policy. The Executive Board felt that telecommunications in the library setting might be a timely topic. The membership concurred and it was suggested that the program be sponsored jointly with the Armed Forces Librarians Section of the Public Library Association.

The topic of separate regional White House conferences for Federal libraries was explored. The membership felt that Federal libraries would receive inadequate representation through the state White House conferences as organized by the appointed state library agencies. It was decided that a letter addressing that issue and stressing the importance of the contributions and potential contributions of the Federal library community to the entire American library community should be sent by the Executive Board to Alphonse Trezza, executive director, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. The White House Conference on Library and Information Services is being planned and conducted by NCLIS.

The program portion of the meeting consisted of a presentation by Jane Tucker, National Bureau of Standards (NBS), on the impact of the new copyright law on interlibrary loan. Miss Tucker conducted a study on that topic at NBS and found that most (66 percent) requests for a journal title usually come only once and that most journals could be purchased for less than the cost of interlibrary loan transactions. Telefacsimile transmission has the potential for both making interlibrary loans more or less expensive depending on many factors, including the proposed rate hikes for TELPAK (which is used by the Federal Government), journals that are out-of-print, and the cost of maintaining and storing a collection. The discussion following the speaker's presentation centered around the change in Library of Congress policy regarding the interlibrary loan of journals as a result of which the Library of Congress will no longer circulate issues of journals, but will provide photocopies for a service fee. While the membership was not particularly concerned about the policy itself, it did feel that the timing and lack of consultation with the agency users were unfortunate. It was decided to send a letter to the Library suggesting that earlier notice of the policy change would have been useful in terms of budget planning and that consultation before such decisions would prove beneficial.

The last item on the agenda was a letter from ALA Council requesting comments on the Resolution on Racism and Sexism Awareness, which had been adopted at the 1976 Annual Conference. It was decided by the membership that the proposed statement prepared by the Executive Board supporting the resolution would suffice, since the Federal sector is already committed to equal employment opportunity and women's rights. [*Judith G. Schmidt*]

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES ROUND TABLE

"The next person who says 'There's no such thing as a free lunch' gets a fist sandwich in the mouth." With this grim challenge, Fay M. Blake, California State Polytechnic University, opened SRRT's stimulating panel discussion on "Prostitution of Information: Fees for Service."

The service in question is the provision of on-line information through computer searches in publicly supported libraries. Miss Blake spoke against charges for this service on several counts. First, user fees deny access to information solely on the basis of inability to pay. Second, the public has, in many instances, already paid twice for the information: once for the maintenance of libraries and government agencies producing much of the information in the data bases and again for the research and development creating the computer technology. Finally, the speaker warned librarians, once user fees for computer searching are firmly established, be prepared to charge for everything–entrance fees, catalog-using fees, interlibrary loan fees.

Alternatives to user fees can be found, the speaker continued, if librarians search for them collectively. Until solutions are found, she emphasized, it is most important to resist fees. Librarians must fight for realistic budgets for their libraries, budgets large enough to fund the services libraries are under pressure to charge for now. Despite massive cuts in funding for libraries, Miss Blake asserted that the United States is wealthy. Librarians must change this society's priorities and insist that it engage in economic planning based on the premise that taxes on the corporate sector must be large enough to support the public sector. To accomplish such change is "a political job, and librarians had better become political," she concluded.

Rick Hill, professor of urban studies at Michigan State University, saw the charging of fees for service as an element in the continuing fiscal crises of state and local governments. The steep downturn in the nation's economy has resulted in cuts in federal spending for local governments. The response to such cuts was predictable: community services were curtailed and public employees laid off, because government officials said there was no money. In reality, Mr. Hill charged, the fiscal crises in the cities have been deliberately imposed by the business oligarchy in order to depress the standard of living of the average American worker. This is the corporate response to the activism of communities demanding economic and social reforms in the 1960s. Under the Nixon administration, unemployment and inflation rose sharply. Business counterattacked by insisting that neighborhood services be cut and that business interests receive special tax credits and incentives. The trend is now to make social expenditures meet profit-making needs rather than social needs.

Like other public institutions, Mr. Hill concluded, libraries have suffered from budget cuts imposed by the oligarchy. Thus, libraries are involved in the class struggle and librarians face hard choices: serving only those who can pay or standing firm against user fees; shaping their priorities to serve private interests or carrying out their mandate of free and equal service to all.

Bernadine Hoduski, a staff member of the Congres-

sional Joint Committee on Printing, spoke as "a librarian committed to free service." Drawing on her experience in the federal sector, Miss Hoduski reminded the audience of the Federal Government's longstanding practice to free dissemination of information. In the legislative branch, literally tons of documents are given to constituents. In the executive, some agencies such as the Agricultural Extension Service started life as free public education services. Much of the material produced by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare must by law be distributed to the public without charge. Thus, many Federal agencies are sources of free information; however, agency budgets are being cut, forcing them to turn to distribution networks or private sources to disseminate information for a fee. The outlook is not promising; although a number of laws affirming free access exist, attempts are being made to change them.

What can librarians do? The speaker urged her listeners to stop fooling themselves. They should take a closer look at the cooperative agreements they have already entered into and "really start sharing information by working out compatible formats." She suggested also that librarians enter the political process in two ways: by working on legislation to affirm free access (particularly important now that the federal Government is undergoing reorganization) and by establishing a "one-on-one" relationship with a policymaker to ensure that "politicians understand the human aspects of libraries and information."

The final speaker, Ann Lipow, director of bibliographic data-base searching at the library of the University of California, Berkeley, spoke in paradoxes: "I am opposed to charging users for services. But I do charge my users." Her principles, she continued, didn't bother her too much when "my clientele was wealthy and the data bases were specialized." But when the data base in question was the New York Times Information Bank and the clientele was not wealthy, her dilemma grew. The standard answer, that individuals who can't pay for on-line searches have access to the print source through manual techniques, did not suffice. Miss Lipow pointed out that the Information Bank contains more access points and indexes more subjects than the *Times Index*. As an example that the choice to make manual searches is diminishing, she mentioned that data bases for Public Affairs Information Service (PAIS) will soon be available exclusively from Lockheed.

Librarians trained in a service profession, the speaker stated, are being forced into a marketing world where librarians are retailers and private data base firms are wholesalers. Although Miss Lipow could offer no solutions for librarians faced with the "fee or free" dilemma or to her own paradoxical position, she was encouraged to find that librarians, through discussions like this one, are "building a theoretical framework for returning to free access." On smaller battlegrounds, the fight has been won. In Miss Lipow's community, her children's school charged a fee for the teaching of French, an extracurricular subject. The community organized and stopped the practice because it was a dangerous precedent; parents feared that math or reading might be deemed extracurricular next.

The speaker's conclusion echoed those of her fellow panelists: librarians must fight against the charging of fees in libraries.

After taking several questions and comments from the audience, moderator Barbara Ford brought the discussion to a close. [*Judith R. Farley*]

JOINT ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NONBOOK MATERIALS

The Joint Advisory Committee met at noon on Tuesday, June 21. As chairman, Suzanne Massonneau introduced Judith Meyers from the Lakewood (Ohio), City Schools, a new representative on the committee for the Association for Educational Communications and Technology.

At the meeting of the committee in January, a recommendation was made that the Catalog Code Revision Committee for the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* reconsider the use of the term "multimedia" as a general material designation (GMD) in cataloging and that consideration be given to an appropriate GMD for those packaged materials with a single medium which are used as laboratory kits. Ben Tucker, Library of Congress, reported that at the recent meetings of the Catalog Code Revision Committee it had been agreed to recommend that the generic term "kit" rather than "multimedia" be used as a GMD, that the definition of "kit" has been changed to state that a kit is any item which includes more than one medium if predominance is not determinable, and that it is intended for the term "kit" to cover single medium items such as laboratory kits. Mr. Tucker also reported that the use of two GMD's linked by a plus sign (for example, "Filmstrip + Sound recording") has received considerable opposition and the Catalog Code Revision Committee is recommending that the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR also avoid this practice in the second edition of the rules. Mr. Tucker pointed out

that the use of a general material designation is optional in the second edition of the rules and he suggested that members of the committee consider whether or not the use of a designation is necessary in a catalog entry today since library staffs and users are more familiar with the inclusion and use of nonprint materials in libraries and learning resource centers.

Shirley Lewis announced that she, along with Jean Weihs and Janet Macdonald, have started working on a second edition of *Nonbook Materials: The Organization of Integrated Collections* which will be based on the revised rules in the second edition.

Nancy Williamson, Faculty of Library Science, University of Toronto, was elected chairman of the committee. [*Vivian L. Schrader*]

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON LIAISON WITH JAPANESE LIBRARIES

The Advisory Committee on Liaison with Japanese Libraries, which has sought to promote binational library projects in Japan and the United States since 1968, has decided to seek funding and a site for the fourth in a series of U.S.-Japan Conferences on Libraries and Information Science in Higher Education. The first in Tokyo in 1969 addressed library problems of general concern; the second, in Racine, Wis., in 1972 narrowed the focus to issues in university library administration; the third in Kyoto two years ago was based on the theme "Interlibrary Networks: Prerequisities for the Sharing of Resources." Allen Veaner, the committee chairman, announced that the proceedings of the third conference, edited by Robert D. Stevens of the Library of Congress, Raynard C. Swank of the University of California, Berkeley, and Theodore F. Welch of Northwestern University have just been published by Scarecrow Press under the title *Japanese and U.S. Research Libraries at the Turning Point.* The theme of the fourth proposed conference, planned for the United States, is to be selected in consultation with the Japanese organizing committee.

Mr. Veaner, who is assistant director of the Stanford University Libraries, will be moving in September to the University of California, Santa Barbara, as director of libraries. [*Warren Tsuneishi*]

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

The first meeting of the IRC was held on Friday morning, June 17, with H. Vail Deale presiding. The highlight of this session was the report of ALA's international relations officer, Jane Wilson, on the Association's international involvement. She discussed her role in various international components of the ALA Centennial Conference, indicating that 86 foreign librarians had attended the celebration. She reported on her proposal to the Department of State Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs which was approved, as a result of which a three-member delegation of U.S. librarians headed by the ALA Executive Director Robert Wedgeworth had visited 16 institutions in the U.S.S.R. on November 14-27, 1976. This mission has recommended that the ALA pursue the possibility of holding a joint U.S.-Soviet seminar on library and information services in the near future at a site in the United States. In March, a second proposal was prepared for a four-member delegation of librarians to visit the U.S.S.R. in the summer or fall of this year. This group will concern itself solely with library services to children.

In connection with International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) activities, Miss Wilson related that she and the ALA executive director had prepared a report for the ALA Executive Board on the 1976 IFLA General Council Meeting at Lausanne and also on the recent structural changes affecting IFLA. It was indicated that it had been found necessary to form a U.S.-IFLA Committee so that IFLA dues and votes could be apportioned equitably among the member associations from the United States; on November 8, 1975, representatives of the seven such organizations arrived at a consensus on these matters and the final action was referred to the executive boards of various associations. The IRC considered this matter during the 1977 Midwinter Meeting and the ALA Executive Board approved the various recommendations. It was noted that IFLA will celebrate its 50th anniversary in September with a World Congress of Librarians in Brussels, Belgium.

Miss Wilson also mentioned that the Government Advisory Program on International Book and Library Programs had been terminated although no formal announcement has yet been made. In addition, she suggested that the IRC should begin working on the development of a draft policy statement for ALA in the area of international relations based on priorities and needs identified by the committee.

[*Mohan B. Gadre*]

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM ROUND TABLE

The meeting of this round table was held on Monday afternoon, June 20. The new chairman on the round table is Rabbi K. Weiner, a trustee of the Skokie (Ill.) Public Library.

The John Phillip Immroth Award was granted to

Irene Turin for her courage in standing for intellectual freedom at Isle Trees, Long Island. Her slogan is that the best way to fight the banning of books is to distribute the books and let them speak for themselves.

Rabbi Weiner presented the speaker, Charles Rembar. Mr. Weiner prefaced Mr. Rembar's speech by saying that the First Amendment is not something cut and dried; it is evolving and responding to changing times. Society must continually redefine First Amendment issues and it is in the gray areas that librarians take their risks.

Mr. Rembar said that the First Amendment in popular parlance means obscenity questions. Censorship was not a problem in earlier times because people did not read, but became an issue in the 17th century. The patterns of thinking in those early censorship days were that people were punished for publishing treasonable books in order to preserve political life and were punished for publishing heretical books to preserve religious life; therefore, people may be punished for publishing obscene books because moral life must be preserved. Now, he said, the first two parts of that pattern have broken down and censorship of obscenity has practically broken down.

The right of privacy, however, obliges institutions to provide public places where people will not be assailed by things they find highly objectionable. A second limitation, he felt, should be that of child abuse where children are used as sexual objects.

Freedom of the press is another important area. Expensive lawsuits worry publishers and authors. Lawyers defending such cases, one speaker stated, should be officers of the court. [*Edna E. Van Syoc*]

STAFF ORGANIZATIONS ROUND TABLE

This group met Saturday afternoon, June 18, with Frances Jones presiding. Albert Herling, director of public relations, Bakery and Confectionary Workers' Union International, began by stating that there are as many varieties of staff associations as there are varieties of religious experience, and proceeded to describe five of them. The critical factor in determining what type will evolve, he said, is the association's relationship with the library administration and the board of trustees.

Mr. Herling stated that, for the most part, staff associations are creatures of the library administration. Democratization of the workplace is coming about in some places, but not in libraries. Those in authority are not likely to give up willingly what they see as power. As long as staff organizations offer no problems, administrations love to have them, but once staff organizations try to improve workplace conditions, administrations offer resistance to them, he said.

The reactors were Richard Nagler of the Detroit Public Library Professional Organization of Librarians, and George Reed of the Denver Public Library Staff Association. Both directed their remarks at libraries which do not have staff associations, giving pro and con arguments for them and steps to follow in developing them. Some of the history of their own successful organizations was related to the 30 attendees. [*John H. Womeldorf*]

COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The most significant action taken by the Committee on the Status of Women in Librarianship was the proposal and endorsement of a resolution on the ERA and future ALA conference sites, which subsequently passed overwhelmingly in Council. The committee, a standing committee of ALA's Council chaired by Beth Marshall of the University of Chicago, met in three two-hour sessions on June 17, 18, and 20 to discuss a variety of actions arising from the committee's charges. The ERA resolution provides that "as ALA continues to negotiate for conference and meeting sites, that the Association add its voice and effort to the passage of the Amendment by committing future conferences only to states that have ratified the Equal Rights Amendment." The resolution acknowledges that ALA is committed to conference sites through 1981, so that only conference sites beyond 1981 will be affected.

Another resolution recommended by the committee proposed the deletion of sexist terminology from the Library Bill of Rights and the inclusion of sex as a non-discriminatory factor. Council referred this resolution to the Intellectual Freedom Committee, which plans to begin revision of the Library Bill of Rights. The committee also endorsed resolutions on gay rights, the LeRoy C. Merritt Humanitarian Fund, and racism/sexism.

The committee is very interested in exploring the possibility of a profile of women in the profession to contain age, education, research and publications, previous experience, geographical location, mobility, union or non-union affiliation, type of library, and so forth. A subcommittee, established to explore funding opportunities and to recommend an analyst to do the profile, will report at the next Midwinter Meeting.

Contacts with other women's groups reported at committee sessions. Cynthia Johanson from the

Library of Congress reported on significant actions of the Women's Advisory Committee at the Library of Congress. Achievements of the Library's committee, headed by coordinator Morrigene Holcomb, include a recent proposal on part-time employment, removal of marital status from personnel file records, liberalization of a Library of Congress regulation on employment of relatives, and bringing a Library regulation on maternity leave into conformity with Civil Service Commission guidelines.

The committee also made plans to cosponsor a program at midwinter with the SRRT Task Force on Women. Upcoming conferences of related women's groups were identified and plans were made to send committee members as liaison. [*Laurie Smith*]

COMMITTEE ON COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

This ad hoc committee, chaired by Gwen Cruzat of the University of Michigan School of Library Science, met on Friday morning, June 17, to refine and unify draft proposals for a policy statement on collective bargaining. The charge to the committee, which had met at the last Midwinter Meeting, is to develop "an appropriate policy statement on collective bargaining which will serve the diverse needs and interests of the Association. This will require a review of the total unionization question before libraries as it affects ALA's role and in understanding and defining that role." Previous ALA legislation approved in 1967 and 1973 recognizes and guarantees the right of library employees to organize and bargin collectively without fear of reprisal by the employer. The new draft policy statement not only reiterates these previous statements but also attempts to define the rights of employees and employers within the context of the collective bargaining process, recognizing that the Association consists of librarians, libraries, trustees, industries which serve library needs, and other concerned members. The statement affirms collective bargaining rights of employees guaranteed by the National Labor Relations Act and similar state legislation and endorses the principle of collective bargaining as a means of labor-management relations. A final statement of policy will be submitted at the 1978 Midwinter Meeting. [*Laurie Smith*]

SRRT TASK FORCE ON WOMEN

At its two business meetings on June 18 and 20, this task force (TFW) of the Social Responsibilities Round Table endorsed two resolutions that were presented to ALA Council by the ALA Committee on the Status on Women in Librarianship. One was a modification of the Library Bill of Rights that eliminates sexist language and includes the word "sex" as a non-discriminatory factor in access to libraries. The second was a resolution that as ALA continues to negotiate for conference and meeting sites, that the Association add its voice and effort to the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment by committing future conferences only to states that have ratified ERA.

A restructuring of the TFW was approved. This restructuring provides for a Steering Committee that consists of nine members. Those elected were Diane Gordon Kadanoff, coordinator; Karen Jackson, program coordinator; Cynthia Johanson, recorder; Betty-Carol Sellen, treasurer; and Donna Epps, Elizabeth Futas, Mike Leber, Betty Lowe, and Jean F. Porter. The committee will carry out the functions of the task force and act as a liaison to the Committee on the Status of Women in Librarianship and other groups within ALA that focus on women's issues.

Julie Ann Chase presented the report of the Job Roster Study Committee. It is planned that a workshop on job counseling will be presented at both Midwinter Meeting and Annual Conference in 1978. The application for job counseling sessions will appear in a fall issue of *Women in Libraries*, the newsletter of the Task Force on Women. A political action committee to be headed by Mike Leber was endorsed by the TFW. This committee will endorse supporters of the task force who run for offices within ALA. Liz Dickson, acting as liaison between the TFW and the Equal Employment Opportunity Subcommittee, gave a report on that subcommittee's actions as they related to the task force. A resolution commending *Booklist* for its frequent reviewing of feminist presses was made by Kay A. Cassell. The task force supported a resolution, introduced by Betty-Carol Sellen, that placed the Merritt Fund on the ALA membership application. [*Cynthia Johanson*]

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